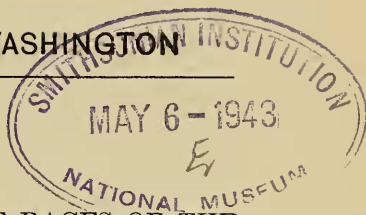


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



THE SYSTEMATIC STATUS OF THE RACES OF THE  
LITTLE BIG-EARED BAT *MYOTIS*  
*EVOTIS* H. ALLEN.

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In 1864 H. Allen described *Vespertilio evotis* as a new species, but as was customary at that period did not designate a type specimen or a type locality ("Monograph of the Bats of North America," Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection no. 165). The description was based on twelve specimens from six localities in western North America and one specimen from an unknown locality.

In 1897, Gerrit S. Miller, Jr. ("Revision of the North American Bats of the Family Vespertilionidae," North American Fauna 13, p. 78), fixed the type locality at Monterey, California, from which locality came one of the specimens upon which Allen's description was based. In 1928 Gerrit S. Miller, Jr. and Glover M. Allen ("The American Bats of the Genera *Myotis* and *Pizonyx*," U. S. National Museum Bulletin 144, p. 115) recalled that H. Allen, in 1894 ("A Monograph of the Bats of North America," U. S. National Museum Bulletin 43, p. 89), had regarded a bat from Easton, Washington, as "typical *V. evotis* of the (1864) monograph." Three of Allen's original twelve specimens came from Puget Sound. Because Puget Sound is in western Washington, and because Miller and Allen wrongly supposed that Easton lies in the western Washington faunal area, they concluded that Allen's (1894, p. 89) statement "can only be considered as fixing the type locality in western Washington." From this false start they went on to fix the type locality as Puget Sound, and to regard Allen's (1894, p. 89) mention of Easton as invalidating Miller's (1897, p. 78) designation of Monterey, California, as the type locality.

Easton, however, can not be considered the type locality, it seems to me, because none of the specimens on which Allen based the original description came from there. Also, in the faunal sense Easton can not be considered as in western Washington; it is in an entirely different life-zone and faunal area. Easton is at the eastern edge of the Cascade

Mountains, Kittitas County, in an area that is faunally part of eastern Washington. Almost all of the mammals from the area about it are specifically or subspecifically distinct from the mammals of the Puget Sound area, which is faunally representative of western Washington.

Therefore, H. Allen's statement that the specimen from Easton was "typical *V. evotis*," can not be considered as fixing the type locality at Easton, nor, obviously, can it be interpreted as fixing the type locality at Puget Sound. Consequently Miller's action in 1897 in fixing the type locality at Monterey, California, would seem to stand.

Miller and Allen (*ibid.*) distinguished a dark, northern and coastal race of *Myotis evotis* and a paler, southern and inland form. For the latter they revived the subspecific name *chrysonotus* (*Vespertilio chrysonotus* J. A. Allen, 1896, placed in synonymy by Miller in 1897). Since the bat occurring at Monterey is the pale form, the name *chrysonotus* is preoccupied by the name *Myotis evotis evotis*. The dark northwestern coastal form, to which Miller and Allen wrongly applied the name *evotis*, is left without a name. It may be known as:

***Myotis evotis pacificus*, new subspecies.**

*Vespertilio evotis* H. Allen, Smiths. Misc. Coll. no. 165, p. 48, figs. 42-43, June, 1864 (part specimens from Puget Sound).

*Myotis evotis evotis*, Miller and Allen, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 144, p. 114, April 14, 1928, part.

*Type*.—Adult male, skin and skull, number 94173, Mus. Vert. Zool., obtained by John Chattin, 3½ mi. E and 5 mi. N Yacolt, 500 ft., Clark County, Washington, August 3, 1940; original number 620.

*Diagnosis*.—Total length less than 90 mm.; ear long, when laid forward extending more than 5 mm. past nose; no keel present on calcar of inter-femoral membrane posterior to foot; ears black; upper parts darker than Clay Color of Ridgway (Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, 1912).

*Measurements*.—The type specimen and four topotypes average: total length, 85 mm.; length of tail, 41 mm.; length of hind foot, 7.4 mm.; length of ear, 19.4 mm.; height of tragus, 10 mm.; and weight, 5.5 grams.

*Comparisons*.—*Myotis evotis pacificus* differs from *Myotis evotis evotis* so far as I can see only in darker coloration.

*Range*.—Forested areas of southern British Columbia, western Washington, western Oregon, and the northwestern coastal area of California.